The Spirit of Democracy.

" PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN THAT WILL CARRY THOSE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES INTO EFFECT."

BY JAMES R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1844.

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POETRY.

From the Boston Morning Post. KNOW YE NOT THAT YE ARE MEN. Know ye not that ye are men, Ye laboring throngs of earth? Must ye be told and told again

Why do you look upon the ground. No fire within the eye, When noble born are all around, And Wealth and Rank go by?

That Truth and Toil are worth?

For, have ye not a heart within, And sense and soul as they? And more-have ye not toiled to win The bread ye eat to-day?

Do ye despise your sunburnt hands-So hard and brown with toil; That have made fair the forest lands, And turned the forest soil?

What! do you fear the haughty gaze Of men in rich array? 'Tis said, Pride hath not many days, And Riches fly away.

Up, heart and hand, and persevere, The haughty hate and heartless sneer Of this world's gentle-born!

Fear not-shrink not-to you is given The guardianship of Earth; And on the record book of Heaven Is writ your honest worth!

Honor yourselves! be honest, true, And willing, firm, and strong; Do well whate'er your hands may do, Though praise may linger long!

A high and holy work is yours, And yours should be a fame That lives for ages, and endures Beyond the hero's name!

Go, with your hands upon the plough, And the plough beneath the sod; Pity the heart that scorns, and bow To nothing but your God!

AN ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF OHIO,

The Coalition of 1825

on,
Henry Clay's bargain with John Quincy Adams,
through which the latter in defiance of the will
of the people, was made President of the United States, and the former corruptly secured to
himself the office of Secretary of State.

BY THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMORATIC STATE CEN

"The coalition of Blifil and Black George—the combination unheard of till then of the puritan with the blackleg.—John Randolph.

TO THE FREEMEN OF OHIO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Henry Clay is once again a candidate for the high office of Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union. Twenty years have now elapsed since he was first an unsuccessful candidate for this same office, and his repeated defeats and disappointments render it sufficiently evident, that with the mass of the American people, his general unfitness for that station is no new theme. But that act of his life which has been rightly considered of a darker hue and a more damning character than any other, is one to which we may justly call your especial attention. It belongs to an era since which an entire generation has passed from the stage of human action; and though the career of its author had otherwise been "without spot or blemish," it should of itself suffice forever to debar him from the exalted place to which he aspires.

In entering upon a detailed exposition of that foul transaction, we do but avail ourselves of a right that belongs to all American citizens-the right freely to discuss the character and qualifications of every man who asks us for our votes. We shall endeavor to give its history with perfect fairness and candor. We have ever been taught, and we most sincerely believe, that no falsehood can be of any use in free discussion before a free people. If we should err in a single statement, the error will not only be unintentional, but it must occur in spite of our most anxious precaution .-All important facts shall be stated with the utmost particularity. We will give names, times and places, and all our quotations shall be from the most authentic sources. We desire, fellow citizens, to lay nothing before you which will not safely bear your severest scrutiny, May we not, therefore, fairly solicit, and confidently expect, the candid attention of every honest man into whose hands this address may fall, no matter what may have been his previous political bias?

THE CHARGE.

The charge against Mr. Clay, in the investigation of which we now wish you to join, is briefly

before the house of representatives, in the winter of 1824-5, being a representative from Kentucky with John Quincy Adams, a man to whom he had been previously and politically opposed,

Kentucky and of the United States, and also in direct opposition to his own professed principles, he made Adams President of the United States, and Adams in return, made him his Secretary of State, and placed him, in what he afterwards termed "the line of safe precedents" for elevation to the Presidency-or, to state it still more briefly,

that so far as in him lay, He sold himself, his constituents and his coun ry to a political and personal enemy for the corrupt and selfish purpose of obtaining the office of Secretary of State, and securing the succession to the highest office in the land.

POSITION OF MEN AND PARTIES IN

"The Hartford Convention, the victory of Orleans, the peace of Ghent prostrated the name of federalism. Its votaries abandoned it through shame and mortification, and now call themselves republicans." Such was the language of Jeffer-son, in a letter written to General La Fayette, near the close of the year 1823.—See 4th vo. of Jeffer-

It was indeed true that federalism had nominally ceased to exist. There were then four candidates for the presidency in the field, all seeking support from the republican party. Three of these, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay had always been associated with that party. One of them, John Quincy Adams, was the son of that black cockade federalist, John Adams, and in the outset of his public life, had shown himself one of the most bitter and vindictive among the federal politicians. But, in 1807, he suddenly apostatized from his father's party, and became a supporter of the Jeffersonian administration. So managing as to make the republican party believe him sincere, he was taken into favor, became the recipient of their country, and at the time of which we speak, was President Monroe's Secretary of State. He had, however, so cultivated the good will of his old associates, that the great majority of the republicans became distrustful of him; and in the same letter just quoted, Mr. Jefferson, speaking of him as "the northernmost candidate." declared that he would "get every federal vote in the Union." It should here be remarked that when Mr. Jefferson said that the federalists had changed their name, he added, "but the name

alone is changed, the principles are the same." The republicanism of Jackson and Crawford had

never been distrusted. Mr. Clay had many splendid qualities, and had been of some service to the republican cause. In 1811, he had made an eloquent and unanswerable argument against a national bank, and he had given a vigorous support to the war. Still he had not gained the confidence of the people. His abilities were deemed more showy than solid, and, in several instances, he had exhibited an overweening ambition, and an ungenerous jeatousy of those supposed to stand in his way. Thomas M. Randolph, the son-in-law and intimate friend of Thomof Mr. Clay, in these words:

"Toward Mr. Clay, as a politician, Mr. Jeffer son constantly manifested a strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical."—See Niles' Register, vol. 33, p. 21. MR. CLAY'S RELATIONS TOWARDS

JACKSON AND CRAWFORD. In his speech on the Seminole war, in 1818 Mr. Clay expressed his high respect for General Jackon in the following words:

"Towards that distinguished Captain, who shed so much glory on our country, whose renown con-stitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have, any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness.—See Mallory's edition of

In consequence, however, of Mr. Clay's course apon the Seminole campaign, a temporary estrangenent occurred between him and Gen. Jackson; but in his address to the public of December, 1827, Mr. Clay, alluding to his opinions in regard to that campaign, says that,

"They never had been supposed by me to form my just occasion for private enmity between us, and that none had been cherished on my part."

In the same address, Mr. Caly testifies that 'friendly intercourse" was restored between them at the session of 1823, and, a fter admitting that they then repeatedly dined together, he adds: "We frequently met, in the course of the winter

always respectfully addressing each other."—See Niles' Register, vol. 33, p. 303. Even after, the coalition, in his address to hi

constituents, of the date of March 26, 1825, Mr. Clay was compelled to speak of General Jackson in these terms:

"In speaking of General Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect which are justly due to that distinguished citizen. It is far from my purpose to attempt to disparage him. I could not do it if I were capable of making the attempt."—
"He has displayed great skill and bravery, as a military commander, and his own renown will endure as long as the means exist of preserving a recollection of human transactions."—See this recollection of human transactions."—Seaddress in Mallory's edition, vol. 1, p. 495.

Mr. Crawford was on friendly terms with Mr. Clay. Early in the campaign he was prostrated by sickness, and ceased to be regarded as a formidable candidate.

MR. CLAY'S RELATIONS TO JOHN Q. ADAMS .- THE ADJOURNED QUES-TION OF VERACITY."

How stood Henry Clay and John Quincy Adms? A few facts will show that they were personal and political enemies.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay had been associated as commissioners for the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent. A difference arose between them, in that negociation, in respect to a proposition, supported by Mr. Adams, to surrender to the British the right of free navigation of the Musissippi, as an equivalent for the privilege of fishing on the Britwas published by Mr. Adams, on this subject, in which he reflected severely on the character of unfit for the presidency.

Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay was obliged to take some David Trimble, one of Mr. Clay's most effective and his intimate friends preserved in regard to their notice of this book. Accordingly he sent a note supporters in the congressional delegation from

of fact and opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, he says :

"I WILL, at some future period, more propi-tious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misrepre-sentation of motives, lay before the public a narra-

This was published in the National Intelligencer at Washington on the 17th of December, 1822. On the 18th of December, the very next day, Mr. Adams sent to the Intelligencer a reply to Clay, beginning with a sneering allusion to "a note from Mr. Henry Clay," instead of the Honorable Henry Clay, and ending with the following keenly pointed paragraph:

"But as to the adjournment of that publication to a period "more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misrepresentation of motives," it may chance to be postponed until both of us shall have been summoned to account for our errors before a higher tribunal than that of our country, I feel move the content of the country, and the content of the country, and the country of the country, and the country of the country, and the country of the count before a higher tribunal than that of our country, I feel myself now called upon to say, that let the appropriate dispositions, when and how they will expose the open day and secret night of the transactions at Ghent, the statements both of fact and opinion in the papers which I have written and published, in relation to this controversy, will in every particular, essential or important to the interacts of the patient or to the character of Mr. Clay. rests of the nation, or to the character of Mr. Clay, be found to abide unshaken the test of human scrutiny, of talents and of time.

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS." This is the affair usually referred to as "the adjourned question of veracity." For the sake of the coalition, Mr. Clay has pocketed a gross insult, his veracity is still in dispute, and as Mr. Adams tauntingly insinuated, the question will continue to be postponed" until they both shall have been oned before the tribunal of another world.

CLAY'S HOSTILITY TO ADAMS.

Mr. Clay had, very early, been led to look upon Adams as a rival whom it was expedient to crush. As early as 1818, the Kentucky Reporter, a paper edited by Mr. Smith, a friend, connexion and devoted instrument of Mr. Clay, contained articles bitterly attacking Mr. Adams. From one of these, of the date of July 15, 1818, we take the following extract, in relation to the appointment of Mr. Adams by Mr. Monroe, to be Secretary of State:

"Mr. Adams is designated by the president and his presses as the heir apparent, the next succesor to the presidency Since the principle was introduced, there has been a rapid degeneracy in the chief magistrate; and the prospect of still greater degeneracy is strong and alarming. Admit the people should acquiesce in the presidential appointment of Mr. Adams to that high office; who, again will be chosen his successor? Will it he again will be chosen his successor? Will it be Josiah Quincy, H. G. Otis, or Rufes King? An aristocrat, at least, if not a traitor will be our por

In the Presidential contest, Clay regarded Ad ams as his chief opponent. He seemed utterly ignorant of the strong hold which General Jackson had upon the esteem of the people. On the 16th as Jefferson, has given us Mr. Jefferson's opinion of February, 1823, he wrote a letter from Washwhich he says:

"Judging from present appearances, the conte will be between Mr. Adams and me."

Mr. Kendall was then the warm and intimate friend of Mr. Clay. He abandoned Clay when he found that Clay had abandoned his republica principles, and allied himself to Adams.

On the 17th of December, of the same year Clay again wrote to Kendall as follows:

"There is an effort making to get up a caucus. I doubt its success. Mr. Adams is weaker to the north than I supposed him to be, if one is to judge from what he hears at this place. My prospects are very good."

CLAY'S ATTACKS ON ADAMS.

In the full of 1822, Mr. Clay procured a series f articles signed "Wayne," to be published in the 'Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette," (then, as now, a Clay paper) for the purpose of prejudicing the people of Ohio against John Quincy Adams These articles charged Mr. Adams with "an un feeling policy," with "giving our wives and children for fish, and bartering the blood of our citizens for money;" with a policy which "would crimson our fresh fields with the blood of our border brethren, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings." "John Quincy Adams," said one of these articles, "can never receive the vote of Ohio. He is too ignorant of our interests, or he disregards them." Such was the language sanctioned by Mr. Clay in 1822. In the ensuing year, a pamphlet was written in Kentucky, at his insugation, by Mr. Kendall, on the subject of the fisheries, in which Mr. Adams was charged with hostility to the west, with violatio of instructions, and with duplicity, falsehood, and almost every thing dishonorable and base in a public man. Mr. Adams was denounced in it as 'an artful sophist, a clumsy negociator," and as possessing "views too erroneous, feelings too ectional and temper too vindictive for the chief magistrate of a free people!" For printing this pamphlet, Mr. Clay paid to

Mr. Tanner of Lexington, Ky. the sum of one hundred dollars, as was proven by Mr. Tanner's own testimony before the legislature of Kentucky, in 1828. He was also personally active in the circulation of it, as is proven by the following letter to its author, a part of which he have before

quoted:

"Dear Sir: Several inquiries have been made about your pamphlet on the fisheries, by members of Congress, and I have promised to request a copy to be sent to Mr. David Sloane, of the Ohio Senate, at Columbus; another to the Hon. Henry R. Storrs, and another to the Hon. John Sloane, here. Will you be good enough to have them forwarded?
"There is an effort making to get up a caucus. I doubt its success. Mr. Adams is weaker to the north than I supposed him to be, if one is to judge from what he hears at this place. My prospects are very good. Yours with great esteem,
"H. Clay."

THE COURSE OF Mr. CLAY'S FRIENDS. The subordinates took their cue from the chief. Every where Clay's friends attacked Adams as

November, 1822, in which, after declaring that Adams as an "apostate federalist, and an enemy Mr. Adams had neade erroneous statements, both to the west, who had offered to barter away the navigation of the mississippi for whales and mackerel."-See evidence before the Kentucky legisla-

John Stoane, a member of Congress from the State of Ohio, the same for whom Mr. Clay rejuested from Kendall a copy of the pamphlet on the fisheries-and the same man who was lately our Secretary of State, and who is now one of the editors of the Ohio State Journal, was then, as low, a warm friend of Mr. Clay. He also denounced the Adams party, and in a letter dated December, 1823, addressed to a Mr. Naylor, of Columbiana county, Ohio, declared that "the old ederalists and men of no political party were generally for Mr. Adams."

The address of the Clay convention, in Ohio, in uly, 1824, avowed that the chief object of supporting Mr. Clay was to defeat Mr. Adams. We give the words of the address.

"Were Mr. Clay withdrawn, the result as to the election by the electors, would most probably be the same; or if it were not, it would place in the presidential chair one of the present cabinet; an event which it was the first object of the friends of Mr. Clay to prevent."

The address containing this language was written by Charles Hammond, of the Cincinnati Gazette, and signed by Joseph Vance, as chairman of the convention.

CLAY'S SELFISH AND SINISTER DE-

SIGNS. As the election approached, Mr. Clay's chances greatly diminished. The rapid progress of Gen. Jackson's popularity, swept away his last hope of being elected by the people, and rendered it extremely doubtful whether he could be one of the three candidates returned to the House of Representatives. Had he been an honest man, free from all sinister designs, he would have withdrawn his pretensions and left the people to choose their own president Ruthis angos these for salf aggreen dizement did not permit him to pursue a course so honorable and patriotic. His friends at Washington city, in May, 1824, put forth a circular, which, there is good reason to believe, was written

o him steadily, "and assuring them, "If Mr. Clay should not be returned to the House, his friends having done their duty, will be able, by concentration, to control the event. They will hold in their hands the balance."

by Mr. Clay himself, advising his friends to adhere

In the month of October, 1824, Mr. Clay himsel declared to the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, the probability of his being excluded from the House, and said that,

"To meet such a contingency, my friends must be prepared, and I think it best that they should astily commit themselves in their

enabled "to control the event" by making the very bargain which he afterwards did.

THE RESULT BEFORE THE PEOPLE Mr. Clay was the lowest of the four candidates. lackson having 99 electoral votes, and being the highest, Adams 84, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. Jackson had the votes of 11 States; Adams of 7; Crawford of 3; and Clay of 3. The three States which voted for Mr. Clay, were Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri. Had Mr. Clay declined the canvass and left them to have made their own choice between Jackson and Adams, it is undeniable that Jackson would have received an almost unanimous vote in each of them; and thereby been elected by the people.

THE POPULAR EXPECTATION.

Such being the state of things, when Congres met in December, 1824, it was the universal belief that the choice of the house would fall upon Gen. lackson. Mr. Crawford was virtually out of the contest, by reason of sickness, and the issue was between Jackson and Adams. It was true that Mr. Clay and his friends held the balance of power, he being a member of the House and its Speaker. It was known, however, that Jackson was the choice of every western State, and that had Clav's name been withdrawn, he would have been elected by the people. It was known that Mr. Clay had long entertained hostile feelings toward Mr. Adams, and that the latter, as Jefferson had predicted had rallied around him the New England federalists. When before the people, Mr. Adams had received the vote of but one State out of New England. The representatives from Illinois and Missouri were solemnly pledged to support Jackson; and hardly a voice was to be found for Adams n Ohio or Kentucky. No man believed it possible that Mr. Clay could

vote for a candidate who had received the votes of only 7 States, against one who had received the votes of 11 States. No man believed that he could vote for an apostate federalist, against a uniform republican. No man believed that he could vote for a man whom he himself had helped make odious to the people, against a man acknowledged to be the favorite of the people. No man believed that he could vote for an eastern man whom he had charged with hostility to the west, against a western man who had perilled his life for the west. No man believed that he could vote for his political and peronal enemy, against one with whom he was upon friendly relations. No man believed he could vote for him whom he had charged with almost every thing base, dishonorable, traitorous-agains him whom he had often lauded, as the brave, magnanimous and patriotic defender of New Orleans No man believed that he could vote FOR John Quincy Adams, AGAINST ANDREW JACK-SON;-because, no man knew how readily he could sacrifice his honor, his principles, and his fame to the unhallowed shrine of ambition!

MYSTERIOUS RESERVE OF MR. CLAY The circumstance which first induced a distrust intentions. This was in exact accordance with the

dential election, if it was not that he was engaged in that very intrigue, and bargain, and corruption afterwards charged upon him? In his 'address to But note of the friends of Jackson would descend the same price, they would close with them. his constituents, shortly after the election by the House, he would have the public believe, that his suppression of his opinions was from his regard to delicate and the results of Jackson that this contract would be ratified by the members from the States who have voted for Mr. Clay. I was of opinion, 'delicacy and decorum.'—he who, before, had every been proud of the frankness and perfect unreer been proud of the frankness and perfect unrewould not be transferred like the planter does his

when the delegation from Kentucky received instructions from the Legislature of their State which, it was supposed at the time, would render their vote absolutely certain for General Jackson. Mr. Clay had always professed the doctrine, that the representative should obey the will of his constituents. The following is an extract of a speech made in Congress by Mr. Clay, in January, 1817, | card; and published in the National Intelligencer of that date:

whilst then, he had a seat on this floor Mr. Co. of his constituents, or what were the evidences of it, it was sufficient that he should know it. In all cases of expediency; he held the doctrine of an obligation on his part to observe the instructions, ex press or implied, of his constituents." The following were the resolusions which

adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky : Resolved by the Senate and House of Represen

tatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from this State be requested to vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the United States.

*Resolved as the opinion of this Legislature,
That Gen. Andrew Jackson is the second choice

of the State of Kentucky for the next President of the United States; that a very large majority of the people of this State prefer Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford, and that the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of At the same had the same note the United States will, by complying with the recommitalism to the Hon. T. P. Moore, of Kenquest herein signified, faithfully and truly represent the feelings and wishes of the good people of Kentucky.—[See Niles' Register, vol. 27, p. 321.

These resolutions passed the Kentucky Legislature by a vote of 91 out of 114 members, some of the few who voted against them declaring that they did so, not because they were in favor of Mr. Adams, but because they deemed the interference of the Legislature unnecessary. Thus, said an eloquent opponent of the Adams dynasty, was Mr. Clay's obligation to vote against Mr. Adams completed. It was a triple cord, composed of honor, principle and duty-honor in relation to himself, principle in relation to his own declarations, and relation to Kentucky. YET WAS THIS TRIPLE CORD SNAPPED ASUNDER.

As an excuse for his disregard of the will of Kentucky, Mr. Clay afterwards set up the pretence that his constituents were merely the voters of his own Congressional district, and that he owed no allegiance to the mass of the people of the State .-But this excuse is almost too frivolous to be worthy of notice, because in giving the vote of Kentucky in the election of a President by the House. he was, in fact, the Representative of the entire State .- not of a fraction of the State.

RUMORS OF CLAY'S TREACHERY. Some rumors of Clay's bargain with Adams beean to be circulated about a month before the election. A little while previous, a tale had been started that Jackson had resolved that, in case he should be chosen President, he would make Adams his Secretary of State. This was undoubtedly done by Mr. Clay's friends, for the purpose of sounding Gen. Jackson as to Mr. Clay. Mr. Buchanan, of Pa., called on Gen. Jackson, and in-

self—he would conceal them from the very hairs of his head. That if he believed his right hand then knew what his left would do, upon the subject of appointments to office, he would cut it off and cast it into the fire. That if he should ever be elected President, it would be without solicitation and without intrigue on his part.'-[See Bucha an's Letter, Niles' Register, vol. 32, p. 416.

terrogated him as to the truth of this tale. He re-

ceived from the General this characteristic an-

Several of Mr. Clay's friends had not hesitated to proclaim that they meant to make use of the balance of power to control the arrangements of the new administration, and when they were informed of Jackson's determination not to bargain for the Presidency, they doubtless turned their attention exclusively to Adams. In him they chanced to find a more congenial spirit.

LETTER TO THE "COLUMBIAN OB-

SERVER." Towards the last of January, that, which men rumors, too monstrous for belief, began to hearthe to have been written by a member of Congress, Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, it was not by was published in "the Columbian Observer," at Mr. Kremer's letter, but by the card of Mr. Clay, Philadelphia:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1825 "DEAR SIR:—I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most diagraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the republican ranks. Would you believe that men professing democracy.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY | finnce of the will of the people of the State of to the National Intelligencer, dated the 16th of Kentucky, in September, 1824, denounced Mr. | advice which he gave to his friends, as we have | could be found base enough to lay the axe at the already shown, before the election. Although this silence immediately attracted the attention of the public, it was long before the secret purpose of it was fully understood. Men were unwilling to believe that treachery, so base, was contemplated by one who stood so high in the Republican party. Subsequent events enlightened the public mind and the cuestion was saled with without the first of the found base enough to lay the axe at the could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of liberty? Yet, strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction, would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief acount of such a bargain as can only be equaled by the famous Burr conspiracy of 1891.—

Type of the tree of liberty? Yet, strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction, would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief acount of such a bargain as can only be equaled by the famous Burr conspiracy of 1891.—

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Type of the tree of liberty? Yet, strange as it is not less true. To give you a full history of the tree of liberty? Yet, exceed the limits of the public is, it is not less true. To give you a burl history of the tree of liberty? Yet, exceed the limits of the public is, it is not less true. To give you a burl history of th mind and the question was asked, with withering power, 'Why did Mr. Clay preserve so strict a silence in regard to his intentions as to the Presiserve which was characteristic of the men of the means and horses. No negrees, or the farmer his team and horses. No negrees the lie to his pretence of 'delicacy and decogives the lie to his pretence of 'delicacy and decothe hands of Congress, backed by a large majority the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority the hands of Congress, backed by a large majorny of their votes, there was, on my mind, no doubt to form his opinions as to the relative merits of the two candidates. He had long known them, and it would have been passing strange for him to have removed and an advantage of their votes, there was, on my mind, no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty that Henry Clay has mained undecided, upon a question, on which the very humblest man in the land had long since made up his mind.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF CLAY'S CONSTITUENTS.

Congress had been but a few weeks in session,

vail, or there is an end to LIBERTY." MR. CLAY'S CARD.

It was impossible for Mr. Clay to remain silent under a public accusation like this. The notice which he chose to take of it was every way characteristic of the man. On Monday, Jan. 31, 1825, he sent to the National Intelligencer the following

"A CARD:—I have seen, with—any other emotion than that of ineffable—ontempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrile pure larger issued in this city, and by other kindred pure larger issued in this city, and by other kindred pure larger is the city, and by other kindred pure larger is the city, and by other kindred pure larger is the city, and by other kindred pure larger is the city and by other kindred pure larger is the city and by other kindred pure larger is the city and by other kindred pure larger is the city and by other kindred pure larger in the city and by other kindred pure larger is the city and by other kindred pure larger in the city and by other kindred election. The editor of one of those prints, usher-ed forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th instant. In that number is inserted a letter purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th instant by a member of the House of Representatives, belong-

ing to the Pennsylvania delegation.

'I believe it to be a forgery; but if it be genuine pronounce the member, WHO EVER HE MAY BE BASE and INFAMOUS CALUMNIATOR, A DASTARD AND A LIAR, and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I WILL HOLD HIM RESPONSIBLE, as I here admit myself to be, TO ALL THE LAWS WHICH GOVERN AND REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF MEN OF HONOR.

31st January 1825." MR: KREMER'S CARD.

In response to Mr. Clay's card, the Hon. George Kremer, of the Pennsylvania delegation, avowed himself as the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer. His card was published in the National

"ANOTHER CARD :- George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honorable "H. Clay," and informs him that by a reference to the editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult., which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay." In the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the statements which are contain ed in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a those of his friends, especially in Ohio, and duty in Representative of the people, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not" when their rights and "cry aloud and spare not" privileges are at stake."

MR. CLAY'S APPEAL TO THE HOUSE. Did Mr. Clay abide by his own card? Did he attempt to call Mr. Kremer to that account which he had said he would? Did he continue to think that his duelling pistols were the best means by which he could establish his innocence? No. A House of Representatives was then in session, of which Mr. Clay was speaker -- a House which was prepared to make Mr. Adams President-a House which did make Mr. Adams President on the ensuing 9th of February, and which, on the 21st of February by a vote of more than two to one appointed Gales and Seaton, the editors of the National Intelligencer, and the friends of Mr. Clay, to be their printers. This was the tribunal to which Mr. Clay chose now to carry the affair.

After the morning business was transacted, on the third of February, Mr. Clay rose from his place in the speaker's chair, and called the attention of the House to the note of Mr. Kremer, in the morning's Intelligencer, and after some grave observations about the serious character of the charges which had been made against him, he deman ded with the earnest air of offended innocence that the House should appoint a committee to investigate the truth of those charges. That is, he asked the House to whitewash him through the report of a partisan committee.

MR. CLAY'S FRIENDS EVADE AN IN-VESTIGATION.

A committee was moved for, to which should be referred Mr. Clay's appeal, and Mr. Kremer's let-

A minority of the House resisted the appoint. ment of such a committee, on the ground that the House would thereby erect Itself into a tribunal unknown to the constitution, and dangerous to the freedom of the press; that the affair between Mr. Kremer and Mr. Clay was purely a personal matter; that Mr. Clay himself had contemplated it as a personal matter, and he had declared in his card that he would hold the writer of the letter, "whohad at first deemed founded solely upon idle ru- ever he might be," responsible, not to the House over which he presided, but to the laws of Honon; sober aspect of truth and certainty. On the 28th of that there had been no breach of the privileges of January, the following startling letter, purporting the House, or, if there had been, as was said by which was a public challenge, by the Speaker, to a ember of the House.

When the minority saw that Mr. Clay's friend ican ranks. had determined to appoint a committee, in order democracy, if possible, to prevent its proceedings from being